

## SERBIA INCLINED TO DEFY AUSTRIA

Present Temper of the Allies Unfavorable to Acceptance of Admonitions from Vienna.

### CONTEST IS FOR SCUTARI

Diplomats at St. Petersburg, in Conference, Will Settle the Frontier Dispute Between Bulgaria and Rumania.

London, March 11.—Developments in the Near Eastern situation to-day were of unusual importance. To-night the long expected agreement for Austro-Russian demobilization is published; the allies have accepted the powers' offer of mediation under certain conditions, and arrangements have been completed for the settlement of the dispute between Bulgaria and Rumania by a conference of ambassadors at St. Petersburg, presided over by Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister.

Thus the way seems prepared for the restoration of peace in the Balkans. But at the same moment a new difficulty has been raised by Austria, which objects to Serbia going to the assistance of Montenegro, and is endeavoring to enlist the powers to her side to coerce Serbia. Further, Austria declines to demobilize as far as the Serbian frontier is concerned.

It appears, therefore, that the fate of Scutari is still a menace to the peace of Europe. Austria is determined to make Scutari the capital of autonomous Albania. Montenegro is equally determined on the possession of Scutari, and in the present temper of the allies it seems hardly likely that Serbia will desert in her intention of going to the assistance of Montenegro at Austria's bidding.

According to dispatches from Vienna and Belgrade, Greek transports are landing further large Serbian forces at San Giovanni di Medina. These will assist in the capture of Scutari, and a general attack on the town will begin next week.

It is understood that Russia will disband 220,000 reservists under agreement with Austria, but that on Austria's side it can hardly be described as demobilization, since a much smaller number will be dispersed, and only from the Russian frontier.

Vienna, March 11.—It is understood here that the government has taken steps in London to induce the powers to act collectively in demanding from the Serbian government an explanation regarding the dispatch of additional troops by Serbia to Durazzo.

A growing irritation is displayed in official circles of the military party here over Serbia's action, which is believed to be encouraged by the apparent helplessness and dilatory procedure of the ambassadorial conference at London. As it is well known that Serbia has no real desire to see Montenegro become more powerful, her action in assisting in the attack on Scutari excites suspicion at Vienna, where the opinion is held that it is designed to strengthen the Serbian position on the Adriatic.

The organs of the military party are urging Austria to take vigorous steps to guard her threatened interests, without further regard for the selfish aims of the other powers. In the meantime it is declared that the forces assembled on the Serbian frontier cannot be weakened in the slightest by dispersing any of the reservists.

Belgrade, March 11.—The Austrian Minister to Serbia, Baron von Torny von Ahrnfeldt, informed Premier Pashich that his government objects to the Serbian troops assisting in the siege of Scutari, which was to become the capital of Albania, and he requested the recall of any Serbian troops who had been dispatched there.

The Serbian Premier, in reply, pointed out that under treaty arrangements Serbia was compelled to assist her allies without regard to the future of Scutari.

### DEMOBILIZATION ORDERED

Russia and Austria to Reduce Forces to Normal Footing.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—Demobilization by Russia and Austria-Hungary was announced to-night in an official communication issued by the two countries. This sets forth that the exchange of letters between Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor Nicholas have proved the continued friendship of the two nations and both are desirous of maintaining peace.

"The two governments, therefore," continues the communication, "have arrived at the agreement that certain measures of a purely defensive character in the frontier provinces are no longer required, and accordingly have decided to reduce the Austro-Hungarian forces in Galicia to a normal foot-

## FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IN BERLIN GLOOMY

Canadian Pacific, General Electric and Vulcan Shares Thrown Overboard by the Hundred Thousand—Boerse Firmer Near Close.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Berlin, March 11.—There was a slump on the Berlin Stock Exchange to-day in consequence of the growing uneasiness over the political situation and the continued stringency of the money market. The warning sounded by the "Kölnische Zeitung" of the inevitability of trouble with France was the primary cause of nervousness. Standard stocks fell sharply. Canadian Pacific, which Germans are disposing of both at home and abroad in lots calculable only in thousands, dropping another 6½ points, closing at 22½. The most remarkable decline of the day, however, was in the shares of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, which fell from 103 to 133 in consequence of the reduction of its dividend from 11 to 6 per cent. Shares of this company (which operated last year at a loss of \$500,000 on account of the building of German dreadnaughts at a loss) were offered to the number 100,000.

General Electric shares fell 6 points, and Deutsche Bank, Phoenix Iron and other staple issues 2 to 3 points. Government bonds also declined.

The gold market shows no signs of abating. Lazard Brothers, of London, are said to have \$2,500,000 worth of gold in transit from New York to Paris for Berlin destination. Money continues inordinately dear and banks are extending credits with the utmost reluctance.

The stock market strengthened and recovered fractionally toward the close on the rumor that the Russian troops on the Austrian frontier were to be demobilized.

The Kaiser will contribute to the war taxes for the army \$1,500,000. This statement is based on figures from Rudolf Martin's almanac of millionaires, which estimates the Emperor's fortune at \$37,000,000, consisting of \$32,000,000 in

ing, while Russia will disband the reservists which should have been disbanded in the autumn.

The semi-official Russian agency is authorized to state that as a result of the explanations exchanged with the Vienna Cabinet Austria cherishes no aggressive policy against her neighbors in the south.

Vienna, March 11.—It is said here that the Austro-Russian agreement to demobilize will affect only the Russian frontier. It makes no provision with respect to Austria's southeastern frontier.

### BELGIAN FINANCIER HELD

Nestor Wilmart Accused of \$5,000,000 Fraud.

Rheims, France, March 11.—Nestor Wilmart, the former manager of the Gand-Terneuzen Railroad, who fled from Brussels in October, 1912, after alleged defalcations aggregating \$5,000,000, was arrested here to-day.

Wilmart had been hiding for some months at Laon, about ninety miles from Paris, but discovering that he had aroused the suspicions of the police he fled to Rheims. A detective followed him and placed him under arrest. Wilmart at first denied his identity, but finally admitted it.

The frauds laid to Nestor Wilmart caused a sensation in Brussels. The amount involved aggregated more than \$5,000,000. In addition to the Gand-Terneuzen Railroad, twenty-four banks, as well as scores of investors, were involved. The unearthing of the frauds, which included the duplication of a \$2,000,000 stock issue, resulted through the accidental discovery of some of the false share certificates.

For several weeks steamers arriving from Europe at the port of New York were closely watched for the fugitive, but without avail.

### SALEM HOMEWARD BOUND

American Scout Cruiser Sets New Wireless Record.

Gibraltar, March 11.—The American scout cruiser Salem will leave here tomorrow on her return trip to Hampton Roads. On her way back across the Atlantic the Salem will continue making wireless tests with the high powered government wireless station at Arlington, Va., this being the purpose for which she was sent out.

The Salem sent complete messages to Arlington as far as 1,300 miles, and was able to receive entire messages at a distance of 2,400 miles in full daylight. Night transmission distances were considerably greater. The distance reached in the official trial sets a new world's record for consistent and reliable wireless telegraph communication by day.

### POPE'S HEALTH IMPROVES

Some Weakness Reported Owning to Fits of Coughing.

Rome, March 11.—The condition of the Pope continues to improve. He still feels some weakness as a consequence of his fits of coughing, but the physicians in attendance consider that the progress of his recovery is satisfactory.

His holiness spent some time to-day enjoying from a window of his room the springlike weather prevailing here. Officials at the Vatican and the sisters of the Pope have been deluged with telegrams and letters of inquiry from every country in the world.

### GERMANS ACCEPT NEW TAXES.

Finance Ministers of Federated States Approve Proposals.

Berlin, March 11.—The Finance Ministers of the federated states met in conference here yesterday and to-day and unanimously agreed to the army increase. The government's proposal to cover the initial expenditure by a non-recurrent general property tax met with general approval.

The conference further adopted a plan for taxing the wealth of the country for the purpose of meeting the greater part of the permanent increase of expenditure, but the form this will take has not been disclosed. Several supplementary revenue measures were also agreed to.

of urban property and country estates, including forty castles, and \$5,000,000 in cash in the banks. The Kaiser's annual income includes \$4,500,000 from the Prussian civil list.

Franz Krupp von Bohlen's tax, according to the same estimate, will be \$3,000,000 on a fortune of \$73,000,000. Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck, the next richest person in the empire, will pay \$2,500,000 on \$67,000,000. The Crown Prince will pay \$55,000, and Prince Henry of Prussia \$20,000.

### LONDON MARKET NERVOUS

Settlement Shows Unusually Small Speculative Account.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, March 12.—The stock markets opened dull yesterday on the speech of the Kaiser and the sharp article in the "Kölnische Zeitung." With the beginning of the settlement, however, there was a revelation once again of the smallness of the speculative account. This had a decidedly steadying effect, and although contingencies were still in every department, comparatively little head was paid to that fact, as it was known well enough that this simply reflected the great dearth of money and was not due to any unwelcome speculative position. In fact, with very few exceptions, the speculative account in the markets has seldom been smaller than at present, a circumstance scarcely surprising in view of the manner in which the markets in all centres are harassed by the uncertain political outlook and by the growing monetary stringency.

Consols, after falling to 73½, closed a trifle higher on the balance at 74½ for money and 73½ for the account. In the speculative markets a good feature at the end of the day was a fairly strong rally in American rails.

### DR. HERTZ IN LONDON

Coreligionists Greet Him with Great Enthusiasm.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, March 12.—Dr. Hertz, the new Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, on his arrival in London last evening was the guest of honor at a reception given by a number of his coreligionists which was remarkable for the unrestrained enthusiasm manifested. There was a large crowd of leaders, and the rank and file of Anglo-Jewry assembled at Euston Station when the train in which Dr. Hertz travelled from Liverpool drew in. Almost before Dr. Hertz had arisen from his seat he was surrounded by friends, and all attempts to proceed along the platform were unavailing for a considerable time.

Dr. Hertz, who was accompanied by his wife and three children, was evidently delighted at the warmth of the reception accorded to him.

### AUSTRALIA'S NEW CAPITAL

Commonwealth's Chief City to Receive a Name To-day.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, March 12.—The new Australian federal capital is to be named to-day. It is built on the site at present known as Canberra. A New South Wales cablegram announcing the name of the new city will be received in London after the ceremony.

### NEW ALTITUDE RECORD

Frenchman in a Monoplane Mounts Nearly 3½ Miles.

Paris, March 11.—A new world's altitude record approaching three and three-quarter miles was established to-day at the Buc Aerodrome by the French aviator Perreyon. In a monoplane he rose to a height of 6,000 metres (approximately 19,650 feet). The previous world's record was held by Georges Lezagnoux, who reached an altitude of 5,451 metres (17,881 feet) at Villacoublay on September 17, 1912.

### PARIS BANDIT ARRESTED

Mob Tries to Lynch Lacombe, Self-Confessed Murderer.

Paris, March 11.—The anarchist bandit Lacombe, for whom the police throughout France had been searching for several months in connection with the assassination of M. Ducret, editor of the anarchist newspaper "L'Idée Libre," was arrested in Paris this afternoon while he was enjoying himself at a street fair in the district of La Villette.

When it was learned that Lacombe had been taken, a crowd gathered and made a determined attempt to lynch him. It required a strong force of police to get him to Detective Headquarters without injury. There Lacombe was interrogated by the examining magistrate, M. Drieux, to whom, it is understood, Lacombe admitted having killed Ducret, as well as the postmaster at Bezons and a railroad employee at Les Aubrais, near Orleans.

When arrested Lacombe had in his pockets a small dynamite bomb, two dynamite cartridges, two heavy automatic pistols and a supply of ammunition.

### U. S. AMITY FOR CANADA

Ambassador Bryce Testifies to Presidential Sympathies.

Montreal, March 11.—A talk which James Bryce had last week with President Woodrow Wilson received the American Executive as friendly in attitude to a marked degree toward Canada. The British Ambassador to the United States told the Canadian Club in an address this afternoon. This led to the belief, he said, that the relations between the two countries would in the future be as intimate as and probably more intimate than before.

## REVOLVERS AND ACID AT SUFFRAGIST RALLY

Shots Fired and Sulphuric Thrown at Meeting in Nottingham, England.

### STUPID HOAX IN LONDON

Suffragettes Hint Darkly of Things To Be Done at Tomorrow's University Boat Race.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, March 12.—A hoax of stupid character was played upon suffragettes yesterday. Bogus orders were given on a large scale for the delivery of goods to the militant women's headquarters in Kingsway, the effect of which was merely the penalization of the duped tradesmen. From 7:30 o'clock in the morning till long after midday vehicles of various kinds, carrying goods of all sorts for delivery, drew up at the door. The varied assortment included a piano, tons of coal, barrels of beer, mineral waters, washing baskets and a paintbrush for removal. The carmen naturally were indignant when they realized that the orders were not genuine, and expressed their opinion of the hoax in language more expressive than polite.

The Oxford authorities have received a threatening letter about the university boat race to be rowed in London on Thursday, and sensational rumors as to the means to be adopted by the suffragettes on that occasion are in circulation.

Police aid has been invoked and all boat clubs on the Thames have been requested to help keep the course clear on the day of the race to prevent the possibility of a small boat being pushed out at any point just as the crews are approaching.

A new campaign of annoyance was started yesterday in places far apart, but evidently by concerted arrangement. Unstamped letters, each containing a small coin, were sent out largely, and on each of these sixpence had to be paid on delivery.

### Fireworks and Vitriol.

Revolvers and fireworks were discharged and sulphuric acid scattered broadcast at a suffragette meeting at Nottingham last night when the public feeling against militant tactics reached a climax. A crowd of more than ten thousand men and youths gathered outside, but were refused admission. Suddenly a band several hundred strong gained admission by a back passage and in a few seconds windows were smashed and the hostile crowd swarmed on to the platform. At once the meeting became a riot. The suffragette colors were captured and ripped to fragments. Revolver shots were fired in all directions, and fireworks were flung into the air scattering sparks all over the audience. Chairs and gasoliers were smashed, and many women rushed in panic to the doors, but were driven back by the crowds surging in. Free fights, of course, occurred, and several men and women were injured before a strong force of police drove the audience from the hall.

The belief that militant suffragettes were responsible for the burning of the railroad station at Croxley Green, on the London & North Western Railway, was confirmed by the receipt by the station master yesterday of a suffragette newspaper bearing the words, "Afraid cog left got burned."

Lillian Lenton, whose domicile in London has been carefully watched by the police since her release, with a view to her possible re-arrest, has vanished. She was charged with burning the pavilion in Kew Gardens on February 20, and was at first held without bail, but later was released owing to illness. A magistrate, however, ordered her re-arrest.

"The Daily Citizen," a labor organ, asserts that an attempt was made yesterday to set fire to the British Museum. Half burned rags saturated with oil were found in one of the rooms by an official, but there is no clue to the culprits.

### MURDER SUSPECT ESCAPES

Marrinussen Eludes Police When the Finland Arrives at Antwerp.

Antwerp, March 11.—William Marrinussen, alias Verstraete, of West Sayville, Long Island, arrived here to-day on board the steamship Finland from New York. An attempt was made to arrest him, but he eluded the local police and got away. Marrinussen's departure from West Sayville followed the finding on February 22 of the dead body of his roommate, Hiram Vanderpool. The Antwerp police attempted to apprehend Marrinussen on cable advices from America.

West Sayville, Long Island, March 11.—District Attorney Greene of Suffolk County to-day received a cable dispatch from the United States Consul at Antwerp saying that William Marrinussen, who is suspected of having committed a murder here, had undoubtedly landed at Antwerp from the steamship Finland and had eluded the detectives sent to arrest him.

The body of Hiram Vanderpool, a Dutchman, thirty years old, was found in the Ark, a building used as an oyster-culling house by the Blue Point Oyster Company here. The body was in a dark corner of the left and was covered with about a thousand pounds of canvas. The back of the man's head had been crushed, apparently with some blunt instrument. Vanderpool and Marrinussen occupied a room in the Ark, and after the discovery of the body the room was found bespattered with blood. Marrinussen had disappeared, and it was learned that he had sailed on the Finland under an assumed name.

District Attorney Greene communicated with the State Department at Washington, and the Antwerp authorities were asked to apprehend Marrinussen. The District Attorney has now put Pinkerton men on the trail of the missing man. It is thought that Marrinussen has gone to his home, in Sluis, Holland, or to Bruges, Belgium, where he was formerly employed. Vanderpool was said to have saved some money, but none was found in the room he and Marrinussen occupied.

## DR. FRIEDMANN GIVES VACCINE AT MONTREAL

Demonstrates Treatment at Once with Several Patients on Arriving in Canadian City.

### GOES TO-DAY TO OTTAWA

Cases of Visible Tuberculosis Tended at Royal Institute in Presence of Many Physicians.

Montreal, March 11.—Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, of Berlin, demonstrated his treatment for tuberculosis upon fifty-six patients at the Royal Edward Institute to-day, in the presence of a representative gathering of physicians. Dr. Friedmann's patients were selected from a list of ninety-odd cases presented by Dr. E. S. Harding and his colleagues of the medical board of the institute. The patients so presented were chosen from a list of several hundred who applied personally or through their physicians for treatment. The medical board, in making its selections, was guided by a desire to secure cases typical of every class and every stage of the disease, with the exception of cases so advanced as to be hopeless. The number treated is by far the largest ever inoculated in one day or in one city by Dr. Friedmann outside of Berlin.

Dr. Friedmann reached Montreal this morning from New York and shortly after noon gave a brief preliminary demonstration, treating seven patients at an average of five minutes to each. Lieutenant Colonel Burland entertained Dr. Friedmann at luncheon at the Mount Royal Club. The main demonstration of the day was started at 2:30 o'clock and continued until a late hour, when forty-nine patients had been treated. To facilitate the process of demonstration, the history of each case had been printed on two cards, one in English and one in German.

### Fifty Experts as Witnesses.

Dr. Friedmann's methods were followed with the closest attention by the fifty or more physicians present, and his rapid diagnosis of the cases presented and his professional technique were the subjects of comment by many medical men who witnessed his work.

The cases represented the three main divisions of tuberculosis infection—pulmonary, granular and bone, or joint, affection—and ranged from the early stages of the disease to well advanced cases of several years' duration.

The youngest patient was a fourteen-month-old baby girl and the oldest was a man of about fifty. Most of the patients were able to walk in without assistance and to stand while the treatment was given, but for a few, mostly children, an operating table was made necessary. In every case an intravenous injection of the vaccine was made in the patient's arm, while in a number an additional intra-muscular injection was made in the hip.

One of the most interesting cases presented was that of the fourteen-month-old girl, who had been a sufferer for about two months from the disease. The vein of the arm was so tiny that Dr. Friedmann found it impossible to make the usual intravenous injection, and he performed the rarely attempted operation on so young a child of inserting the needle in a vein of the neck, while in this case he also made the extra injection in the hip. The little one bore the ordeal well, and Dr. Friedmann remarked in a confident tone that its complete recovery might be expected.

In reply to the criticism that he had kept the remedy to himself, Dr. Friedmann said:

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### PEARLS AND NECKLACES

"I was compelled to do it until I could find a man who would look after my own private patients while I was away. Now that I have found one, I have placed the remedy in the hands of Professor Ehrlich, head of the government institution at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, so that he can proceed with the work of investigation. I have treated about 1,800 cases and have never had a failure."

One girl, sixteen years old, touched the heart of Dr. Friedmann to-day. As a result she was one of the first persons treated by him in his clinic in the Royal Edward Tuberculosis Institute. She was Marie Ramour, and both her father and mother died of tuberculosis. The girl, who is small for her age and very frail, had heard of Dr. Friedmann's visit here at her home in the wilds of Canada, more than two hundred miles north. She made the trip alone, and was one of the first to apply at the institute for treatment. The girl's wishes were granted, and she was one of the seventy cases listed for the benefit of Dr. Friedmann, but because her case is pulmonary in an advanced stage there was only slight hope that she would receive the treatment.

She got a bench in the anteroom where she would be sure to be seen as soon as the physician arrived. And when the visiting doctor passed through the door Marie's eyes were the first to catch his gaze. The appeal in them was unmistakable, and it was plain that Dr. Friedmann was impressed. He looked at the prepared chart, shook his head and muttered something in German. Then he looked at the child again.

The great tears were welling in her eyes and her mouth was trembling, but she gazed steadily into the face of the doctor. It was plain that she believed he could save her if he only would, and Dr. Friedmann was plainly touched.

"We will try," he said to the doctor who accompanied him, and little Marie was the first taken into the operating amphitheatre.

Washington, March 11.—Government tests of Dr. Friedmann's tuberculosis vaccine were begun here to-day in the hygienic laboratory. Director John F. Anderson, chairman of the board appointed by Surgeon General Blue, of the Public Health Service, to investigate the new remedy, returned to-day with cultures placed at the government's disposal by Dr. Friedmann, and tests upon animals and other culture media were at once begun.

The clerical force at Mount Sinai Hospital was busy yesterday registering the names and tabulating the facts in regard to a large number of tubercular patients who are anxious to receive injections of the vaccine when Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann returns from his visit to Montreal. Dr. Arthur M. Stimson, past assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, spent nearly two hours at Mount Sinai yesterday in consultation, at the same time making observations of the patients who were treated by the Berlin doctor on Sunday.

In view of the expected use by government officials of the Bellevue Hospital in making clinical tests of Dr. Friedmann's

"cure" preparations are also going on in that institution. Dr. Brannan, the president of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, said last night that there were a hundred of more available patients, many of whom are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

From the chance remarks of physicians who have observed the patients treated according to the Friedmann formula it appears that all have shown signs of improvement. There was hardly any concealment of the fact. Some of the physicians averred that this was the result of mental suggestion, consumptive being particularly subject to the favorable mental impressions that come of confidence in a new course of treatment. Dr. Arthur C. H. Friedmann himself made the following statement in support of this view:

"From what I know of my brother's treatment it could not be possible for an active change to have taken place in so short a time; if the patients feel an improvement, it is entirely a subject symptomatic, due to their hopes. This is no time to exult; let us wait until we see large tubercular sores begin to heal up, after three or four weeks have passed, and I am certain we shall."

An even happier man yesterday, however, was Dr. Max Landeman, who regarded himself as the discoverer of the cure. Dr. Friedmann, Dr. Landeman pointed out with pride yesterday how he had been the only one of thousands of New York doctors to give him a chance when he persuaded the directors of the People's Hospital to open its door to the turtle germ expert. Dr. Landeman also desires it to be understood that he takes the criticisms made by disgruntled doctors at Dr. Friedmann's initial demonstration very much to heart.

The rumor that the County Medical Society would extend an invitation to Dr. Friedmann to speak before it on his return from Montreal was denied yesterday.

Jacob Heidecker, twenty-three years old, who came all the way from Denver to New York, hoping to be treated by Dr. Friedmann, died yesterday in Hoboken, after failing in his efforts to see the doctor. On Monday night Heidecker, engaged a room in the lodging house of Mrs. Annie Grassman on No. 13 Garden street. In the morning he was found dead in bed. He left a letter addressed to a sister, Mrs. Anna Heidecker, No. 103 Winston avenue, Washington Heights, Chicago. The police have notified the Chicago authorities.

When Heidecker failed to see Dr. Friedmann on Monday, it is said he tried to engage passage on a North German Lloyd steamer for Germany, but because of his condition he was refused transportation.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)  
Saragat Lake, N. Y.—Word has been received from Harry E. Maybury, who went from here to Berlin several weeks ago to take the Friedmann turtle germ treatment, that the single injection he received on his arrival has already improved his condition materially. He writes that his cough has decreased greatly and that he has been able to take a considerable amount of exercise without ill effects. He expects to remain in Berlin long enough to give the treatment a thorough test.

## Sheraton and the Country Dining Room

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